

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication **NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION** For Members Only

No. 560

Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1935

A.A.A. Amendments

The Senate has continued consideration of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act during this week. Only amendments recommended by the Committee have thus far been debated, and these have not all yet been acted upon by the Senate.

On July 17 the Senate rejected the Committee amendment providing authority for the Secretary of Agriculture, through issuance of "orders," to fix minimum prices for those commodities to which the "orders" are applicable.

On July 18 the Senate rejected the proposal to set aside 30 per cent of the customs' revenues as a fund to be used to encourage agricultural exports and for other purposes specified.

The Senate hopes to complete consideration of the Committee amendments this week. There are in addition numerous amendments from the floor. These will have to be considered before final vote on the bill can be taken by the Senate.

Government Contract Stipulation Ruled Invalid

In the Information Letter of June 15, 1935, announcement was made of the stipulation which the Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department had recommended for insertion in all government invitations for bids. This stipulation provided that in the event of future legislation concerning minimum wages, maximum hours and employment of child labor, any contract entered into should be subject to modification to make it conform to such enactment.

In response to a letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Comptroller General has ruled that if the lowest bidder deletes this stipulation from his bid or otherwise indicates when submitting his bid that he does not subscribe to the stipulation, the bid may not be rejected on this ground alone. Similarly, it was ruled that where bids have already been made, awards can not be held up because the bidder refuses to include the stipulation.

The Comptroller General relied on two earlier rulings of the Attorney General and decided that the proposed stipulation must be viewed only as a request and not as a lawful requirement.

Corn Acreage

The statistics of corn acreage as reported on the back of the enclosed map represent summaries of reports received from corn canners except where otherwise noted. The totals for individual states may differ in some instances from the totals reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the same states. These variations may be accounted for by a difference in the method of allocating to the various states. The report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is published in this issue of the Information Letter.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Yellow Clingstone Peaches

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under date of June 24th, has distributed in mimeograph form tentative United States Standards for grades of canned peaches (yellow clingstone). Copies of these tentative standards may be obtained by requesting them of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tomato Fruit Worm Control

Recommendations of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for control of tomato fruit worm, are as follows:

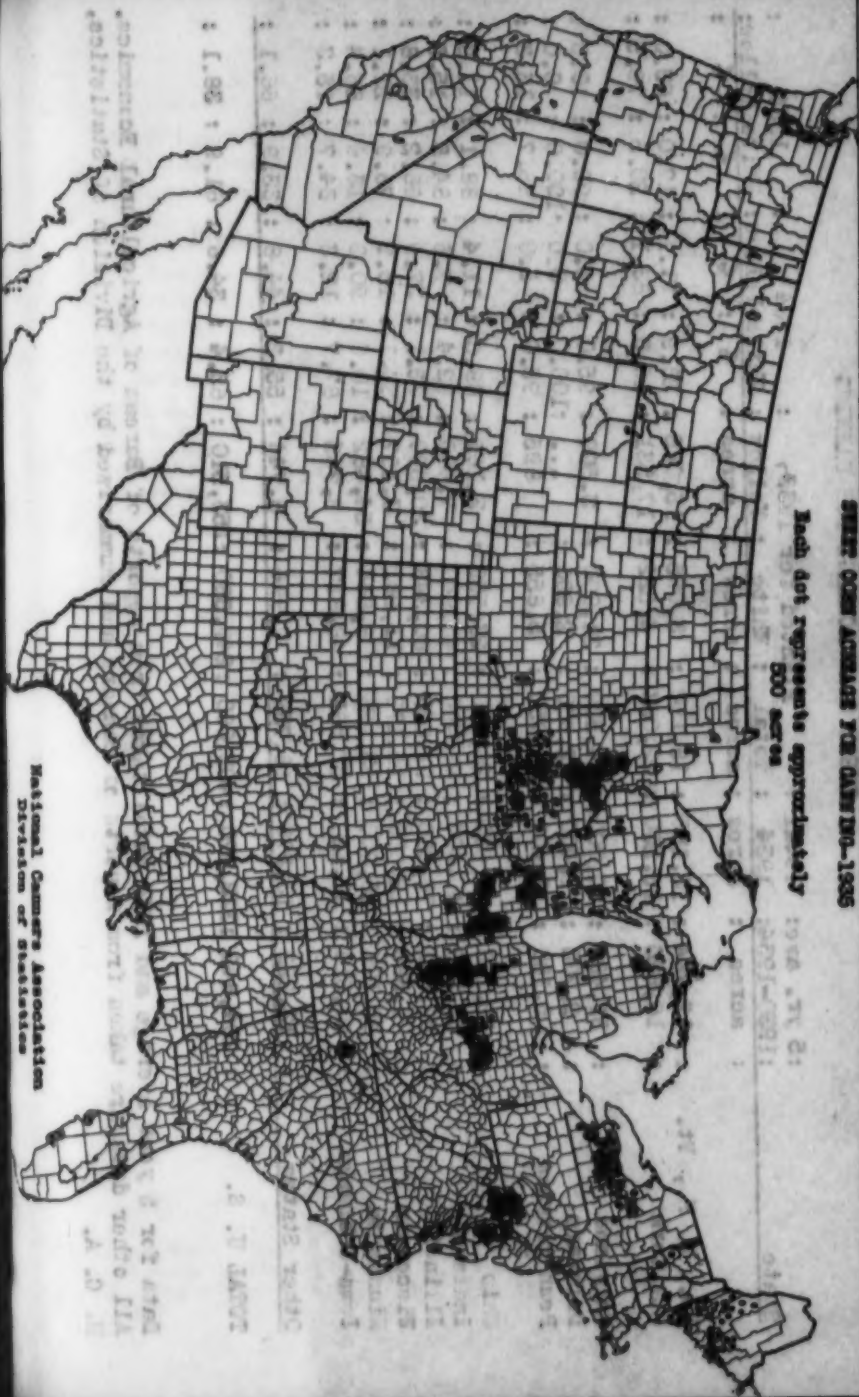
"The tomato fruit worm is a common pest of tomatoes, feeding first on the terminal shoots and later on the fruits. It is known as the corn ear worm when it attacks corn. Other worms, including some of the climbing cutworms, cause similar injury.

"There is no entirely satisfactory method for the control of the tomato fruit worm. Dusting with an arsenical such as calcium arsenate will prevent damage to a considerable extent. Experiments have shown that treated plots yield about 50 per cent more undamaged tomatoes than untreated areas. The calcium arsenate should be mixed with hydrated lime at the rate of equal parts of the calcium arsenate to equal parts of hydrated lime.

"The treatments should begin when the first blossom buds appear and the dust applied directly to the terminal shoots and also to the blossom stalks, as it is on these parts of the plants that the newly-hatched worms feed. The object of these treatments is to kill the worms before they migrate to the fruits to feed. The treatments should be made at weekly or ten-day intervals until the first fruits are about half-grown when treatment will have to cease because of the danger of poisonous residues occurring on the fruit. If all fruit is carefully washed or wiped before marketing or consuming, it is likely that treatment may be safely continued until a somewhat later date.

SHEEP COWS AVERAGE FOR CATTLE 1900-1905

Each dot represents approximately
500 acres



National Game Association
Division of Statistics

SWEET CORN ACREAGE FOR CANNING

State	5 yr. ave:		Total :		Planted for 1935		1934		1935	
	: 1930-1934:	acres :	1934 :	acres :	Total :	White :	Yellow :	White:Yellow:	White:Yellow:	White:Yellow:
						acres :	acres :	\$:	\$:	\$:
Me., N. H., Vt.										
New York	12,784 :	13,180 :	18,180 :	3,095 :	15,085 :	28.9 :	71.1 :	17.0 :	83.0 :	
	16,820 :	15,200 :	22,053 :	4,522 :	17,531 :	16.9 :	83.1 :	20.5 :	79.5 :	
Maryland	31,480 :	30,000 :	34,500 :	31,000 :	3,500 :	95.0 :	5.0 :	90.0 :	10.0 :	
Delaware	2,700 :	2,400 :	2,800 :	2,800 :	...	100.0 :	0.0 :	100.0 :	0.0 :	
Pennsylvania	5,180 :	5,400 :	6,750 :	5,855 :	895 :	95.0 :	5.0 :	86.7 :	13.3 :	
Ohio	22,120 :	22,600 :	26,720 :	23,559 :	3,161 :	88.6 :	11.4 :	88.1 :	11.9 :	
Indiana	35,516 :	40,600 :	43,400 :	40,940 :	7,460 :	92.4 :	7.6 :	84.5 :	15.5 :	
Illinois	59,820 :	70,000 :	91,033 :	60,343 :	30,690 :	72.1 :	27.9 :	66.2 :	33.8 :	
Wisconsin	9,580 :	12,600 :	15,178 :	11,981 :	3,197 :	84.1 :	15.9 :	78.9 :	21.1 :	
Minnesota	45,106 :	55,000 :	63,126 :	8,644 :	54,482 :	10.0 :	90.0 :	13.6 :	86.4 :	
Iowa-Nebraska	40,514 :	42,120 :	57,582 :	48,817 :	8,765 :	87.7 :	12.3 :	84.7 :	15.3 :	
Other States	13,222 :	13,870 :	16,738 :	7,994 :	8,744 :	55.2 :	44.8 :	33.9 :	66.1 :	
TOTAL U. S.	294,842 :	322,970 :	403,060 :	249,550 :	153,510 :	65.4 :	34.6 :	61.9 :	38.1 :	

Data for 5 year average and 1934 total taken from reports of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
 All other data are taken from reports of canners and summarized by the Division of Statistics,
 N. C. A.

"Much injury can be prevented in small plantings, if infested fruits are picked and destroyed. The worms are restless, shifting from one fruit to another, so that one worm may spoil many fruits."

Preliminary Acreage of Canning Crops

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 17, 18 and 19 issued reports, from which the following figures are taken, showing the preliminary acreage for 1935 on sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers for pickles, beets, lima beans, and cabbage for kraut:

Sweet Corn.—The preliminary estimate of the 1935 acreage of sweet corn for canning or manufacture is about 25 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1934. A total planting of 403,260 acres is indicated for 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the largest acreage since 1930, when 411,560 acres were planted. Planted acreages were 366,490 in 1931, 166,850 in 1932, 206,340 in 1933, and 322,970 in 1934.

Large increases in plantings over the 1934 acreages have been made in almost every important corn producing State. Michigan shows a slight decrease.

According to reports from canners, the planted acreage of 1935 consists of about 61 per cent of corn of the white varieties and 39 per cent of yellow varieties. An analysis, by States, shows that of the total of 403,260 acres planted in 1935, 246,370 acres are white varieties and 156,890 are yellow varieties.

Loss of planted acreage because of unfavorable weather and growing conditions during recent years has been as follows: 1930, 8.4 per cent; 1931, 1.9 per cent; 1932, 0.9 per cent; 1933, 4.2 per cent; and 1934, 11.2 per cent.

The following table shows, by States, estimates of planted acreage in 1935 compared with similar data for the previous five years.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Prelim.)	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1932 <i>Acres</i>	1933 <i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Acres</i>	As pct. of 1934 <i>Pct.</i>	Indi- cated <i>Acres</i>
Maine	13,440	10,000	8,820	9,100	11,200	131	14,700
New Hampshire ...	1,110	950	640	700	730	110	800
Vermont	2,200	1,340	880	870	1,250	84	1,050
New York	26,200	17,900	11,200	13,600	13,200	148	22,500
Pennsylvania	8,400	7,000	2,100	3,000	5,400	125	6,750
Ohio	38,000	30,600	8,800	10,000	22,600	125	28,200
Indiana	44,280	42,000	22,000	28,700	40,600	119	48,400
Illinois	75,000	71,000	35,000	48,100	70,000	133	93,000
Michigan	12,400	8,430	4,000	3,500	5,500	97	5,340
Wisconsin	14,500	13,900	2,400	4,500	12,600	121	15,200
Minnesota	54,330	48,700	33,500	34,000	55,000	114	62,700
Iowa	56,000	54,900	6,800	10,000	36,700	134	49,200
Nebraska	8,000	7,720	3,400	4,630	5,420	107	5,800
Delaware	3,700	3,400	2,000	2,000	2,400	117	2,800
Maryland	46,200	40,200	21,000	20,000	30,000	115	34,500
Tennessee	3,400	3,600	1,400	730	2,130	146	3,100
Other States ^a	4,400	4,100	2,910	3,310	6,240	148	9,220
Total all States..	411,560	366,490	166,850	206,340	322,970	124.9	403,260

^a "Other States" include Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tomatoes.—Planted acreage of tomatoes for manufacture is 13.2 per cent larger than the record high acreage of 1934, according to reports received from canners and packers from all sections of the country. Increases are reported in all States except Illinois and Tennessee. A total planting of 488,210 acres is indicated for 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with 431,220 acres (revised) planted in 1934, and with a 5-year average of 317,690 acres for the period 1929-1933. Except in 1934, when 16 per cent of the planted acreage was abandoned, loss of planted acreage by reason of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged less than 2 per cent.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Preliminary)	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	As per- cent of	Indi- cated
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>
New York	15,500	11,300	10,200	12,500	15,900	116	18,500
New Jersey	43,000	30,000	30,000	28,000	30,700	104	31,800
Pennsylvania	5,400	4,800	6,500	6,200	*8,500	128	10,900
Ohio	12,400	10,300	9,300	10,300	*13,000	131	17,000
Indiana	79,000	66,000	62,000	58,000	88,000	120	105,600
Illinois	7,000	4,900	5,400	5,300	15,500	95	14,800
Michigan	2,600	2,000	1,900	2,600	3,250	123	4,000
Iowa	6,400	6,400	5,300	4,600	6,800	121	8,200
Missouri	28,900	19,000	14,000	13,600	24,000	115	27,600
Delaware	14,000	11,800	10,600	13,600	*17,100	112	19,100
Maryland	48,900	38,000	36,000	47,700	*61,900	109	67,700
Virginia	19,800	14,800	13,900	17,400	19,900	120	23,900
Kentucky	8,430	5,900	4,500	4,500	6,300	125	7,880
Tennessee	14,000	11,200	8,400	8,200	10,300	98	10,100
Arkansas	28,000	16,800	18,000	16,600	26,000	105	27,300
Colorado	2,700	2,900	2,300	1,700	*3,200	112	3,600
Utah	8,200	6,640	3,000	3,600	*6,400	105	6,700
California	52,250	28,100	29,950	30,470	55,330	114	62,940
Other States ^b	12,440	9,500	9,260	11,380	*19,140	108	20,590
Total All States....	408,920	300,340	280,510	296,250	*431,220	113.2	488,210

^a California acreage consists of 58,240 acres contracted and an allowance of 4,700 acres of probable open-market purchases, or an allowance in line with the average open-market acreage during the last 5 seasons. Open-market acreage is also included in the estimates of all other States where canners made open-market purchases.

^b "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

* Revised.

Cucumbers for Pickles.—The preliminary estimate of the 1935 acreage of cucumbers for pickles is about 13 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1934. A total planting of 100,935 acres is indicated, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the largest planted acreage since 1930, when 123,830 acres were planted. Planted acreages were 89,560 acres in 1931, 36,960 acres in 1932, and 61,400 acres in 1933.

Loss of planted acreage by reason of unfavorable growing conditions during the past five years has averaged 7.6 per cent, and has ranged from 3.2 per cent in 1931 to 11.2 per cent in 1934.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Prelim.)	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1932 <i>Acres</i>	1933 <i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Acres</i>	As pct. of 1934 <i>Pct.</i>	Indi- cated <i>Acres</i>
Massachusetts	700	500	600	600	400	135	620
New York	4,770	4,200	3,200	4,000	3,000	113	3,400
Ohio	7,100	4,900	1,450	4,200	6,200	108	6,700
Indiana	12,960	8,550	4,300	6,400	8,300	114	9,600
Illinois	1,600	1,400	780	1,500	3,300	101	3,340
Michigan	33,000	23,600	11,000	21,000	25,500	115	29,300
Wisconsin	20,000	15,000	3,000	7,400	12,800	90	11,500
Minnesota	4,550	3,000	450	1,220	2,100	146	3,060
Iowa	4,200	3,400	1,400	2,000	2,800	89	2,500
Missouri	2,800	1,620	100	700	2,240	124	2,780
Maryland	2,160	1,910	1,100	1,500	1,600	125	2,000
Virginia	2,300	2,000	2,300	3,000	3,100	125	3,880
Mississippi	7,200	5,250	700	400	4,700	118	5,550
Louisiana	1,600	860	650	400	1,000	82	820
Texas	3,000	1,200	600	900	1,260	150	1,890
Colorado	3,350	2,150	720	580	1,250	144	1,800
Washington	710	500	200	200	240	167	400
Oregon	2,060	1,270	500	930	600	147	880
California	3,610	2,920	700	1,050	1,900	125	2,370
Other States ^a	6,160	5,240	3,240	3,420	7,180	119	8,550
U. S. Total	123,830	89,560	36,990	61,400	89,470	112.8	100,940

^a "Other States" include Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

Beets.—An increase of 8.2 per cent is indicated in the preliminary estimate of planted acreage of canning beets in 1935 compared with the acreage planted in 1934. A total of 8,480 acres is estimated for 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the largest acreage since 1930, when 10,780 acres were planted. For other recent years planted acreages were 5,140 in 1931, 2,970 in 1932, 4,260 in 1933, and 7,840 in 1934.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Prelim.)	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1932 <i>Acres</i>	1933 <i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Acres</i>	As pct. of 1934 <i>Pct.</i>	Indi- cated <i>Acres</i>
New York	2,110	800	750	1,300	*2,850	91	2,580
New Jersey	900	300	200	200	300	167	500
Indiana	400	220	280	220	480	75	360
Michigan	900	560	340	500	*550	120	660
Wisconsin	3,300	2,000	700	1,000	*2,280	100	2,480
Oregon	600	180	200	350	*400	162	650
Other States ^a	2,570	1,080	500	600	*980	128	1,250
Total all States ..	10,780	5,140	2,970	4,260	*7,840	108.2	8,480

^a "Other States" include Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

* Revised.

Lima Beans.—The preliminary estimate of the 1935 acreage of green lima beans for manufacture is about 15 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1934. A total planting of 28,970 acres is indicated for 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with plantings of 25,250 acres in 1934, 17,460 acres in 1933, 17,930 acres in 1932, 29,740 acres in 1931, and 33,780 acres in 1930.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Prelim.)	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1932 <i>Acres</i>	1933 <i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Acres</i>	As per- cent of 1934 <i>Pct.</i>	Indi- cated <i>Acres</i>
New Jersey	1,950	1,450	1,250	1,600	2,100	214	4,500
Delaware	10,500	8,400	4,000	4,200	*7,300	100	7,300
Maryland	4,270	3,000	2,300	2,300	3,200	112	3,600
Virginia	4,480	5,340	5,600	5,350	5,500	96	5,300
Michigan	6,030	4,360	1,780	1,100	*3,100	95	2,940
Other States <i>a</i>	6,550	6,200	3,000	2,910	*4,050	132	5,330

Total all States. . . 33,780 29,740 17,930 17,460 *25,250 114.7 28,970

a "Other States" include Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

* Revised.

Cabbage for Kraut.—The preliminary estimate of the 1935 acreage of cabbage for kraut indicates a total of 18,890 acres, according to reports from kraut packers giving contract acreages and probable purchases from the open market. This is 73.3 per cent of the acreage grown for kraut in 1934, when 25,810 acres were planted. Acreages grown for kraut in 1930 were 28,120 acres; 19,250 acres in 1931; 16,170 acres in 1932, and 16,440 acres in 1933.

Of the total planted acreage, reports from kraut packers indicate a contract acreage in 1935 of 9,210 acres in comparison with 13,060 acres grown under contract in 1934. The estimate of acreage for open-market purchases in 1935 is 9,680 acres, compared with open-market purchases of 12,730 acres in 1934. During the last 4 seasons open-market acreages used for kraut have ranged from 33 to 50 per cent of the total kraut acreage. In the last 2 seasons the acreage has been about evenly divided between contracted and open-market acreage.

State	Planted Acreage					1935 (Preliminary)	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1932 <i>Acres</i>	1933 <i>Acres</i>	1934 <i>Acres</i>	As per- cent of 1934 <i>Percent</i>	Indi- cated <i>Acres</i>
New York	9,000	5,800	4,900	6,900	*8,600	70	6,000
Ohio	3,300	2,200	2,080	1,800	2,580	61	1,580
Indiana	2,000	2,100	1,600	1,600	2,600	73	1,900
Illinois	800	550	450	600	860	98	840
Michigan	2,030	1,420	900	700	1,330	84	1,120
Wisconsin	7,200	5,000	4,300	3,000	6,600	70	4,600
Minnesota	540	380	200	150	400	92	370
Colorado	500	250	200	200	420	64	270
Washington	320	200	200	200	*550	115	630
Other States <i>a</i>	2,430	1,350	1,340	1,290	1,870	86	1,580
Total all States.	28,120	19,250	16,170	16,440	*25,810	73.3	18,890

a "Other States" include: Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

* Revised.

Control of Pepper Maggot

The Biology and Control of the Pepper Maggot, Bulletin 585 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, is of interest to growers of peppers in those regions where the pepper maggot is prevalent.

The bulletin describes the extent and nature of the injury caused by the insect, its life cycle and habits and recommends control by application of tale dust.

The tale dust should be applied "at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre when the young peppers are just forming and continued at weekly intervals until about August 10 in southern New Jersey and about August 20 in middle New Jersey. If rain washes the dust off, it must be replaced at once. The dust can best be applied by means of a continuous action hand duster. The nozzles should be set so that the dust is blown on the undersides of the leaves and thoroughly covers the young peppers. A row of peppers should be left untreated in every half acre for a trap row. Beginning about August 1, the larger peppers from this trap row must be picked every week and destroyed either by burying or by crushing so as to destroy the developing maggots."

Crop Conditions

The following pea crop condition information is based on telegraphic reports from canners and indicates the condition of the crop on Thursday night, July 18.

NEW YORK: Yields of sweet peas in New York are running much lower than anticipated on account of aphids and flood damage.

MINNESOTA: Some companies finished packing in Minnesota this week. The bulk of the pack for the state will probably be finished next week. Yields of sweets are reported very good throughout the state. Aphid damage in a few instances reduced yields.

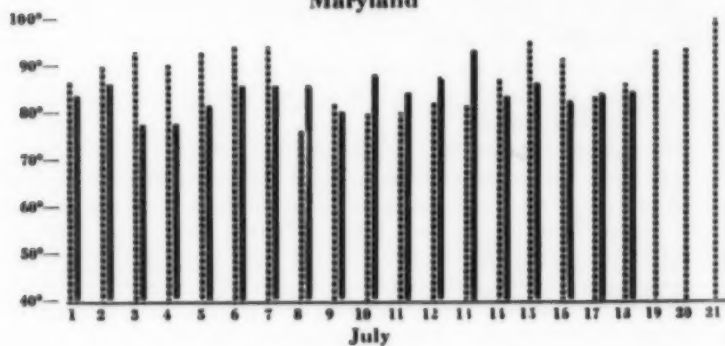
District	Week ended July 9, 1935		Week ended July 16, 1935		Week ended July 17, 1934	
	Temp.	Rain	Temp.	Rain	Temp.	Rain
Maine	67	1.9	74	.1	67	.1
Western New York	76	9.4	76	1.6	73	.7
Tri-States	77	1.5	81	.7	79	.6
South Central Ohio	78	3.6	78	.0	79	1.3
Central Indiana	78	2.6	77	.1	80	.2
Central Illinois	80	.0	76	.0	79	3.4
Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin...	75	.6	72	.8	75	.0
Southern Minnesota	76	.7	76	1.0	75	.2
Northern Colorado	75	.1	73	.7	81	.0
Northern Utah	77	.0	82	.0	81	.0
Northwestern Washington	59	.4	70	.0	64	.0
Southeastern Washington	65	.2	80	.0	75	.0

Temperatures in Pea Canning Districts

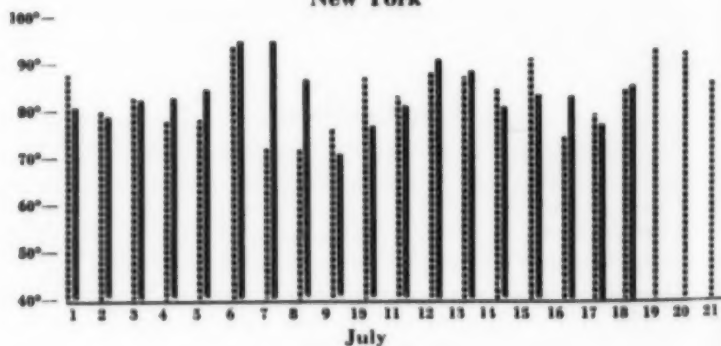
..... 1934

———— 1935

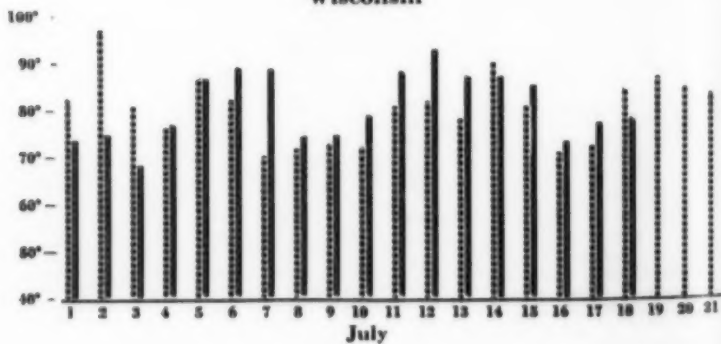
Maryland



New York



Wisconsin



Striking Growth of Citrus Fruit Industry in Palestine

The remarkable development of the citrus fruit industry in Palestine is revealed in a report from the American Vice Consul in Jerusalem, made public by the Commerce Department. Citrus fruit shipments now represent approximately 80 per cent of the country's total export trade and new groves are constantly coming into bearing.

The area planted to citrus trees in 1934 amounted to 62,000 acres which compares with less than 18,000 acres in 1928. There appears to be no signs of slackening in the planting of new groves.

During the 1934-35 season just closed, 7,300,000 cases of citrus fruit were exported from Palestine as against 2,520,000 cases in 1930-31. Grapefruit constitutes the chief item in this trade with the bulk of shipments being consigned to the British market, the report shows.

Production of citrus groves in Palestine is expected to increase rapidly. It is estimated that within less than ten years the annual export trade in this item will be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 cases. Because of the growing prosperity of Palestinian growers, landowners in other Mediterranean countries are now rapidly increasing their plantings of citrus fruit.

The Mail Bag of the Home Economics Division

Sometimes the staff of the Home Economics Division wonders whether they are running a heart-throb column, a magazine, a supply depot for explorers, a school for training camp cooks, or whether they are writing Master's dissertations for eager college students or giving information to Mrs. Consumer. As a matter of fact they are doing all of these things.

Mail is always a surprise package, eagerly read. Here are samples from the mail bag that are truly typical of a twenty-four hour period.

"My husband does not like to have me use canned foods, please tell me how to use them so that he will like them."

An editor of a nationally distributed magazine writes: "Please don't forget that you are to write us an article on how to use canned foods. . . . I think we will use this article in January or February (1936)."

The editor of another nationally known magazine writes on the same day that an eminent author is preparing a story of food which will be published in that magazine. The editor says: "I am writing to ask your cooperation in obtaining authentic information about canning—when and where it was first introduced and by whom. Let me emphasize that we are anxious to supply (the author) with material which is fresh, and not perfunctory, colorful, human-interest side-lights—not just bare facts—will be all to the good."

From the mail bag we next pull out the following: "Will you please send me all literature on canned foods. In another month I expect to go to a tropical country to live, and most of our food will be canned."

The next letter from a cook in a Boy Scout Camp asks for the two cafeteria bulletins and any other material that would be useful in planning meals to feed hungry youngsters.

We pull out another letter and find a request from a college student for information about "the characteristics of canned foods, manufacturing or production, transportation, distribution, retailing standards, or any other information that is useful." . . . as one of her problems in summer session is canned foods.

In addition to the letters already out of the bag there were many requests for recipes, menus, buying information as well as questions about the healthfulness of canned foods from consumers scattered from California to Maine.

Malayan Pineapple Industry

The Foodstuffs Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has compiled from trade reports a sixteen page pamphlet on the Malayan pineapple industry covering in detail all phases relating to the growing, canning and marketing of the product. Copies are available at ten cents each from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending July 13		Week ending July 6		Total for season through July 13	
	1934	1935	1935	1934	1935	1935
Vegetables:						
Beans, snap and lima	21	30	65	12,186	9,317	
Tomatoes	693	902	1,157	19,543	17,733	
Green peas	69	174	162	4,650	4,793	
Spinach	9	6	7,694	3,460	
All other vegetables:						
Domestic, competing directly	2,163	2,224	1,181	111,521	102,356	
Fruits:						
Citrus, domestic	2,037	2,166	1,977	106,901	122,875	
Imports	11	14	8	848	395	
Others, domestic	3,510	3,044	1,502	25,641	17,511	

Packers of Diabetic Foods

From letters received from our membership in response to an item in the Information Letter several years ago, the Association prepared a list of those canners who indicated that they packed, either regularly,

or on special order, fruits or vegetables in cans of suitable size for family use, without the addition of sugar, and without the addition of sugar and salt.

This list is sent in response to occasional inquiries received on this subject. Members of the Association who desire to have their names included in this list are requested to communicate with the Secretary, advising him of the specific product which they pack without sugar or without sugar and salt.

British Chain Stores Form National Organization

A national organization has just been formed in Great Britain to further the general interests of chain stores, according to a report received by the Commerce Department from the Assistant Commercial Attache in London.

Notwithstanding the great extension of chain-store undertakings throughout the country, it is pointed out, there has been no national organization representative of the whole movement. The size and financial strength of many of the individual chain organizations, or multiple shop organizations, as they are called, probably made formal association with other chain-store concerns seem less essential for protection against outside opposition.

However, in view of the great increase in recent years of the points of contact between Government and private enterprise as the result of such measures as the agricultural marketing acts and the protective tariff system, there has been a corresponding increase in the importance of trade associations able to serve as a collective mouthpiece in consultation or negotiation with the Government, as well as for other purposes.

In consequence, chain store proprietors in the grocery and provisions trade, which had already had an association of their own, undertook the promotion of a wider association to embrace multiple concerns in all trades, it was stated.

These efforts were successful, and early in June the initial general meeting was held in London of an association known as the Federal Multiple Shop Proprietors. Lord Trent of Nottingham, who is the head of the well-known "Boots" drug store chain, was elected as the first President.

According to a public announcement the membership of the federation already comprises over 100 multiple shop concerns, having between them more than 30,000 branch establishments. The trades represented in the federation comprise groceries and provisions, milk, fish, meat, confectionery, drugs, dyers and cleaners, hardware and the British equivalent of five-and-ten-cent stores.

Fishing Industries of Japan

The Canned Foods Association of Japan, 736 Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ker, Tokyo, Japan published in March 1935 an interesting bulletin of 136 pages entitled "Fishing Industries of Japan."

The bulletin covers present conditions in the Japanese salmon, crab, tuna, sardine, and shellfish canning industries. It also includes information regarding types of cans used and grades of products, statistics of production and export, and a directory of the various canners' associations.

Copies of this bulletin can presumably be secured from the publishers.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
A. A. A. amendments	4557	Striking growth of citrus fruit industry in Palestine.....	4565
Government contract stipulation ruled invalid	4557	The mail bag of the Home Economics Division	4565
Corn acreage	4558	Malayan pineapple industry.....	4566
Tentative U. S. standards for yellow clingstone peaches.....	4558	Fruit and vegetable market competition	4566
Tomato fruit worm control.....	4558	Packers of diabetic foods.....	4566
Preliminary acreage of canning crops	4559	British chain stores form national organization	4567
Control of pepper maggot.....	4563	Fishing industries of Japan.....	4568
Crop conditions	4563		